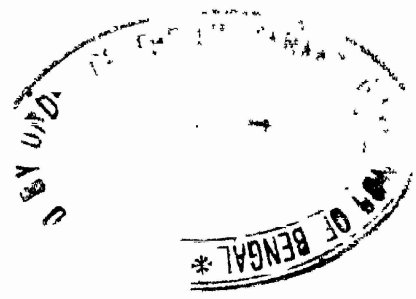

REPORTS

OF THE

ALIPORE AND HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1890.

REPORT

OF THE

ALIPORE REFORMATORY SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

No. 3281, dated Calcutta, the 7th April 1890.

From—A. S. LETHBRIDGE, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1889.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889.

The following table shows the number remaining at the end of 1888 and the admissions and the releases during the year 1889 :—

Remaining on the 31st December 1888.	Admissions.				Releases.					Balance.
	From Alipore, Calcutta, and Barrackpore.	From other districts.	Recaptured and surrendered.	Total.	On expiry.	By order of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Total.	31st December 1889
106	17	9	2	134	21	1	2	2	26	108

of whom were—

Hindoos	...	...	...	...	...	40
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	67
Christian	...	...		...	...	1
				Total of classes	...	108

giving an average of 108·20 for the year.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline and behaviour of the boys still continued satisfactory, and the average number of punishments fell from 3·97 in 1888 to 3 03 in 1889 with an average number of 108·20.

The offences committed were not of a serious character, viz, wrangling, spoiling work, idling at work, and other trivial offences.

The following table shows offences and punishments for the year under review :—

	Offences.				Punishments.							
	Smoking and forbidden articles.	Relating to work	Against school discipline.	Total	Penal diet.	Caning.	Locked up at play-hour.	Dark cells.	Marks cut.	Gunny clothing.	Fined.	Total.
1889 ...	49	218	99	366	50	58	69	32	11	10	89	328

Besides these punishments, 28 boys were brought up and warned only.

MARK SYSTEM.

The mark system, as in former years, has proved during the past year a great stimulant to emulation amongst the boys, the average number in receipt being 57·90, against 48 77 in 1888, and the weekly average earning Rs. 2-10, against Rs. 2-4-3 in 1888.

The money earned by marks—

	Rs.	A.	P.
amounted to	136	11	0
and for extra work	93	3	9
against Rs. 90-10 in 1888.			
Total earned ...	229	14	9
Spent for sweetmeats and fruits	54	14	0
Balance ...	175	0	9

which was deposited in the Savings Bank at Alipore.

The following is an abstract of the fund as it stood at the close of the year under review :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at end of 1888	395	10	10			
Earned during 1889	229	14	9			
Add interest	13	12	6			
Total ...	639	6	1			
Purchasing sweetmeats				54	14	0
Money paid to boys on release ...				72	5	3
				127	3	3
Balance on last day of 1889 at the Savings Bank, Alipore				512	2	10

SANITARY.

The year under review has been exceptionally healthy; the admissions into hospital fell from 2·43 in 1888 to 1·70 in 1889. One boy, named Lilla Kahar, was admitted into the Reformatory on the 7th March 1887, and was at once sent to hospital, suffering from enlarged spleen. He remained there until his death, which occurred after 2 years 4 months and 9 days; and another boy, named Tangaroo Sheikh, who got cholera and was sent to the Campbell Hospital, where he died a few hours after admission.

ESCAPES.

On the 6th September 1889, two boys, named Arrah Mullik and Sheikh Nooroo, were taken to the outside garden by warder Charun Singh at 6-30 a.m, from whence they made their escape. The Board of Management dealt with the case departmentally, fining him one month's pay and degrading him from Rs. 9 to Rs 8 per mensem. One of the escaped boys has since surrendered himself. The other is still at large.

BUILDINGS

The only changes effected during the year were as follows:—(1) the construction of an upper storey over a portion of the workshop, (2) a new cookshed for the warder's use, and (3) the cementing of the north and west verandahs of the main building.

The first was undertaken by the Department Public Works; the others by the Reformatory.

THE BOYS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTIES.

The boys rise in summer at 4-30 a m., and during the winter at 5-30 a.m., when each makes up his bedding and cleans his cell. They are then counted out and marched to the latrine, after which they perform ablutions and assemble to receive their morning meal, consisting of half a pice worth of parched rice. They are then divided into gangs to clean the wards and the premises inside and outside the enclosure; the inside and outside garden are also attended to.

At 7 a.m. they assemble for school, which lasts till 8 a.m.; then they go to the workshops, where they work at their respective trades till 10 a m., when they bathe and go to their breakfast till 11 a.m.; they then resume work till 2 p.m.

From 2 to 3 p.m. is play hour, after which they again work till 5 p.m. The workshops are now cleaned, and the boys wash themselves preparatory to taking their evening meal. They are locked up at 6 p.m., and school is held till 8 p.m. Attendance at evening school is, however, optional.

The principal feature of the Reformatory School lies in its workshops, where implements and trade-instructors are provided at a considerable outlay, and the boys are encouraged to take to the trade they show most inclination for. Everything is at the same time done to make the progress such as to repay the Government in some measure for the primary outlay bestowed upon the institution.

MAGISTRATES' REPORTS REGARDING RELEASED BOYS.

One hundred and fifteen reports from District Officers were received during the year regarding the character and present whereabouts of 74 boys released, of whom—

7 were reconvicted and sent to jail,
5 were reported as not bearing a good character,
1 died,

and 61 remaining bear a good character.

Statement of particulars regarding two boys who after release followed the trade they learned in the Reformatory.

Name.	Caste.	Period of sentence.	Trade taught.	Trade followed outside after release.
Jhugroo	Hindu ...	5 years ...	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.
Bechu	Do. ...	5 „ ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.

Six boys came after release to this institution for letters to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for assistance and work. In each case they received them.

Three boys called to pay their respects to Superintendent. They said that they were maintaining themselves and leading an honest life. One had become a fruit-seller, a second worked as a polisher, and the third was serving as a khansamah. All appeared to be in good care and to be living honestly.

Abstract showing admissions and releases of all boys from the opening of the Reformatory.

Admission.	Transferred to jail or to the Hazaribagh Reformatory.	Died.	Escaped.	Released by order of Government.	On appeal.	Sent to Magistrate.	On expiry.	Total.	Remaining.
404	56	15	13	8	5	1	198	296	108

Seven hundred and fourteen reports regarding 198 boys discharged from the Reformatory since the opening of this institution have been received, of whom 26 were subsequently convicted and sent to jail; 40 reported as not bearing good characters; 132 are said to bear good characters in the districts in which they reside.

Of those boys, 25 followed the trade taught in this institution, and the remaining follow their parents' occupation.

The following table shows the trades they have been taught in this institution and hose followed after their release :—

Names.	Trade taught in this school.	Trade they followed outside.	Names.	Trade taught in this school.	Trade they followed outside.
Abdool ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.	Manick Chand...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Gorbha ..	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.	Kandonia ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.
Abdool Musjid...	Duftry ...	Duftry.	Huri Churn Bose	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Johir Uddin ...	Do. ..	Do.	Jhumon Sheikh	Ditto ...	Ditto
Abinash ...	Carpenter ..	Carpenter.	Akoo Sheikh ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.
Rohim Bux ...	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.	Behari Kamar...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Gopal Dass ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.	Abdool Soban...	Duftry ...	Duftry.
Kanai Kahar ...	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.	Baji Naik	Cane-work ...	Cane-work.
Kassi Koeri ...	Gardener ...	Gardener.	Moti Ghose ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Saffatolla ...	Duftry ..	Duftry.	Mohadeb ..	Polisher ...	Polisher.
Soban Ally ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jhugroo ...	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.
Mungroy Garo ..	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.	Bechu ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Koorkoot ...	Blacksmith ..	Blacksmith.			

TRADE-INSTRUCTORS.

The trade-instructors do not attend regularly to their duties, but remain away at times for two or three days and then come back with some excuse, such as that either they themselves or some member of their family had been sick

The work does not suffer materially from the temporary absence of the trade-instructors, as some of the boys have been sufficiently trained to carry on the work.

The writer, Babu Brojo Kissore Sen, has performed his duties satisfactorily, and the native doctor, Torab Mohamed, is very painstaking with the sick boys.

The warder guard worked well, and their health was invariably good.

The cooking was done by two Brahman boys under a paid warder, and the conservancy was attended to by two paid sweepers.

EDUCATION.

The educational staff remains the same as in previous years, and statement C shows the expenditure incurred on this head.

The three teachers have continued to discharge their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

The attendance in the early morning at school is compulsory, and the two hours in the evening optional. Every two boys are allowed a lamp until 8 p.m. One lamp is sufficient to light two cubicles.

The three teachers remain on duty until the latter hour. An average number of 100 boys read till 8 p.m., which is very gratifying.

The school consists of three departments—"Anglo-Vernacular," "Bengalee," and "Hindi." Twenty boys made considerable progress in English, Bengalee, Hindi, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, and grammar. Particular pains are taken to ground the boys well in the vernacular.

Moral instruction is given in connection with the lessons taught. The effect is good.

MAINTENANCE.

The cost of maintenance during the year under review increased from Rs. 125-9-6 in 1888 to Rs. 137-9-5 per head in 1889. This is due to the increase under the heads of construction and repairs, contingencies, clothing, diet, and fixed establishment.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 72-13 in 1888 to Rs. 557-8-9 in 1889, caused by the erection of cooksheds for the warder staff and cement used upon the north and west sides of the verandah round the cells.

CONTINGENCIES

The contingencies increased from Rs. 917-13 in 1888 to Rs. 1,157-12 in 1889 chiefly due to the increased municipal tax, which during the year has been paid in cash by this office.

DIET.

The cost of dieting rose from Rs. 3,277-14-3 in 1888 to Rs 3,653-10-9 in 1889—an increase of Rs. 375-12-6, solely due to the higher rates paid for the different articles of ations. A comparison of rates for the years 1888 and 1889 is shown in statement B.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital expenses decreased from Rs. 123-0-3 in 1888 to Rs. 92-4-3 in 1889.

CLOTHING.

The cost under this head increased from Rs. 105-7 in 1888 to Rs 335-11, due to having extra cloth kept in store in case of emergency, and new blankets bought for the boys during the year. In 1888 there were only a few yards of cloth and blanket cloth purchased, hence less amount was expended.

FIXED ESTABLISHMENT

The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 8,942-7-11 in 1888 to Rs. 9,090-12-3 in 1889, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 148-4-4, due to the annual increment of the Superintendent and extra wages paid to the trade-instructors.

MANUFACTORY DEPARTMENT.

Under this head are classed the different trades taught at this institution, their operations and their result.

The statement D presents a comparison between the proceeds of the manufactory of 1888 and 1889, and shows in detail expenditure and profit.

The same industries were carried on in 1889 as in the preceding year. Although printing was commenced about the middle of December 1888, no returns were shown for any work done under this head until this year.

The following table shows the results of manufactures for 1889:—

Credit.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deposited into the treasury	6,887	2	3
Supplied to other departments	8,512	8	0
Value of manufactured articles in stock	5,280	8	0
Outstanding on 31st December 1889	1,138	12	6
Total ...	21,818	14	9

Debit.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deduct outstanding at end of 1888	1,272	12	0
Value of manufactured articles, 1888	6,312	6	0
Total expenditure on account of manufacture during the year 1889	6,919	13	1
Total ...	14,504	15	1
The net profit amounts this year to	7,313	15	8
„ „ in 1888 was	7,023	0	0
Increase this year ...	290	15	8

The outstandings amount to Rs. 1,138-12-6, chiefly due for articles sold and work done at the close of the year. With the exception of a few petty items, all are recoverable.

The following table shows profits, increase and decrease, from the year 1888:—

Heads.	1889. Total profits.	Average number employed.	Average earning.	Increase. From last year.	Decrease. From last year.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden	218 12 3	8·00	27 5 6	...	55 10 9
Blacksmith	139 1 6	12·26	11 9 5	...	390 10 2
Bookbinding...	3,074 4 5	19·54	153 11 5	...	196 2 1
Carpentry	1,267 12 2	28·96	43 11 5	134 15 0	...
Cane-work	383 15 0	9·97	38 6 8	48 2 7	...
Printing	1,086 0 6	4·46	271 8 1	1,086 0 6	...
Tinsmith	1,144 1 10	16·59	67 4 9	...	335 11 5
Total ...	7,313 15 8	99·78	613 8 10	1,269 2 1	978 2 5

GARDEN.

Inside and outside the enclosure were cultivated as in former years. The net profit amounted to Rs. 218-12-3, against Rs. 274-7-0 in 1888, showing a decrease of Rs. 55-10-9; the average number of boys employed in the gardens was eight, and average earnings per annum Rs. 27-5-6. The decrease was due to bad crops of sugarcane and English vegetable.

BLACKSMITH.

The profits in this department amounted to Rs. 139-1-6 net, against Rs. 529-11-8 in 1888, showing a decrease of Rs. 390-10-2. The decrease was due to very few orders for iron work being received during the year. The average number employed was 12·26, and the average earning per boy was Rs. 11-9-5.

BOOK-BINDING.

The work in this department for the first five months of this year was nearly at a standstill, and orders from the Presidency Jail came in very sparingly; but from June to November it became very brisk, the net profit amounting to Rs. 3,074-4-5, against Rs. 3,270-6-6 in

1888, showing a decrease of Rs 196-2-1. The average number employed was 19 54, and the average earning per boy amounted to Rs 153-11-5 per annum.

CARPENTRY

The net profits under this head amounted to Rs. 1,267-12-2, against Rs. 1,132-13-2 in 1888, showing an increase of Rs. 134-15. The average number of boys employed was 28 96, and their average earnings being Rs. 43-11-5.

CANE-WORK.

The profits under this head amounted to Rs. 383-15, against Rs. 335-12-5 in 1888 showing an increase of Rs. 48-2-7; the average number of boys employed during the year being 9 97, and the average earnings Rs 38-6-3.

PRINTING.

The Printing Department in this establishment was started about the middle of December 1888, but there were no accounts showing any monetary transactions before January 1889. The profits during the year were Rs. 1,086-0-6, the average number of boys employed 4·46, and their average earnings Rs. 271-8-1.

Work done for the Presidency Jail, 1,851,817 impressions.

TINSMITH.

The work in this department has been pushed on with energy, and the school has kept up its reputation for good and reliable work.

The net profits for the year were Rs 1,144-1-10, against Rs. 1,479-13-3 in 1888, showing a decrease of Rs. 335-11-5. The average number of boys employed was 16·59, and the average earnings Rs 67-4-9.

MANUFACTURE CONTINGENCIES.

The sum of Rs 286-8-6 was expended on account of cart, cooly and carriage hire, feeding and shoeing bullocks.

The late Superintendent, Mr. J. F. Kirschner, died on the 4th December 1889, and I was appointed on the 19th idem.

I am therefore very new to the work, but trust soon to get into it.

This report has been prepared under difficulties, but I have spared no pains to gather such information as would enable me to represent clearly the result of the Reformatory's working during the year under review.

I would ask that a few small irrecoverable debts be wiped off the books, and that I be permitted to dispose to the best advantage of some articles in store, which it was hoped by the late Superintendent would find a ready sale, but in which he was disappointed. Such articles cannot fail to depreciate in value, and it is therefore worse than useless to keep them longer in stock.

It was found desirable that the sleeping accommodation should be increased, so that the Reformatory might be in a position to provide for at least another hundred boys. The construction of extra cubicles has now been commenced, and will, I trust, be completed before the rains.

A very valuable addition in the shape of an upper-storied workshop, consisting of two large rooms capable of accommodating twenty boys, was constructed towards the close of the year. These rooms or workshops are all that could be desired: they are well lighted and well ventilated, and cannot fail to be of great advantage to the Manufacturing Department. They were constructed by the Public Works Department, to whom my acknowledgments are due for the care directed to the work and the efforts to comply with our requirements.

Very valuable assistance has been given to the Reformatory manufactures during the year by the heads of several Government Departments, amongst whom I would respectfully beg to particularize the Bengal Secretariat, the Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital, the Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, and the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Bengal Printing.

The Reformatory has also benefited much from the help given it by the Jail Depôt, the Manager of that institution having at all times taken a lively interest in the school's welfare, and never failed in endeavouring when a chance offered of effecting a sale for its articles.

In conclusion, I would call earnest attention to the excellent work done by the printing press purchased at the end of 1888, and to the onus which will soon be thrown upon the Superintendent of this institution to find work for the increased number of boys it will be capable of accommodating when the 108 cubicles now under construction have been completed.

Each press is capable of providing work for at least 15 book-binders as well as 3 for itself, or 18 in all. Four presses which I am given to understand our gas engine is capable of driving; this would find employment for 72 lads—work of a class than which nothing could possibly be better.

The Superintendent of Bengal Printing says that for really efficient hands he can always find employment, and that Reformatory boys would possess this advantage over all others, in that, having commenced to learn whilst quite young, they would attain a degree of dexterity never reached by learners of mature years I would therefore ask that the Government be moved to sanction the purchase of one new press each year till our full numbers had been completed.

ALIPORE REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
The 13th February 1890.

C. J. COURTENAY,
Superintendent.

STATEMENT A.

Showing increase and decrease of expenditure during 1889.

	1888. Average number, 107·13.	1889. Average number, 108·20.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head, 1888.	Cost per head, 1889.	Increase per head.	Decrease per head.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Construction and repairs	73 13 0	557 8 9	484 11 9	...	0 10 10	5 2 5	4 7 7	...	Increase due to the warder's cookshed and cemented north verandah.
Contingencies	917 13 0	1,157 12 0	239 15 0	...	8 9 3	10 11 2	2 1 11	...	Owing to increase of municipal tax.
Diet	3,277 14 3	3,653 10 9	375 12 6	...	30 10 1	33 12 3	3 2 2	...	Enhanced rates for increased prices of rations
Hospital	123 0 3	92 4 3	.	30 12 0	1 2 5	0 13 7	..	0 4 10	
Clothing	105 7 0	335 11 0	230 4 0		0 15 9	3 1 9	2 2 0		Due to having extra cloth kept in store and blankets purchased.
Fixed establishment ...	8,942 7 11	9,090 12 3	148 4 4		83 9 2	84 0 3	0 7 1		Superintendent's increment and increase of trade-instructors.
Total	13,439 7 5	14,887 11 0	1,478 15 7	30 12 0	125 9 6	137 9 5	12 4 9	0 4 10	

C. J. COURTENAY,
Superintendent.

Statement B.

Showing a comparison of rates during 1888 *and* 1889.

	1888.												1889.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice ..	2 4 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	...	2 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 5 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	...	2 8 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	...
Dál, mutter ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, kalai ..	...	...	...	...	2 0	...	...	...	12 0	2 10 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	3 0 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
,, mosaur ..	2 8 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	...
,, urhar ..	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, boot ..	2 11 0	...	2 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	3 4 0	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ..	3 2 0	...	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
Turmeric ..	7 8 0	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	6 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	...	...	...	6 8 0	...
Dhunia ..	3 8 0	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	9 8 0	7 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	9 0 0	...
Chillies ..	8 8 0	...	8 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 4 0	...	...	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	...
Onion ..	2 4 0	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steam-coal ..	0 5 6	...	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	4 1 0	4 8 0	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0	...
Attah ..	3 12 0	...	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish ..	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	...
Dahi ..	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	6 10 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...
Milk ..	4 8 0	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	8 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8
Sugar ..	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	...	10 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrowroot ..	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8 0	...	17 8 0	...	...	...	...	17 8 0	...	17 8 0	...	17 8 0	...	...
Oil ..	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soojee ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable ..	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. J. Courtenay,
Superintendent.

Statement C.

Showing costs of articles purchased for school, and salary of teachers and trade-instructors during 1889.

	Salary of teachers.	Salary of trade-instructors.	Purchase of things for school.	Total	Cost per head.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Contingencies ...			0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 0·2
Fixed establishment ...	1,306 4 0	570 14 8	..	1,877 2 8	17 5 7
Total ...	1,306 4 0	570 14 8	0 2 0	1,877 4 8	17 5 7·2

C. J. Courtenay,
Superintendent

Statement D.

Showing the results of operation of the Manufactory Department of 1889.

1	2				3				4	5	6	7	8	9
	Proceeds in 1888.				Proceeds in 1889.									
	Remitted to treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Cash in hand.	Total.	Remitted to treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Cash in hand.	Total.	Manufactured goods in stock on 31st December 1888.	Outstanding on the 31st December 1888.	Total of columns 3, 4, and 5.	Manufactured goods in stock at the end of 1889.	Outstanding at the end of 1889.	Implements purchased in 1889.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden	186 1 0	318 6 0	...	504 7 0	225 13 9	237 11 0	...	463 8 9	...	0 3 0	463 11 9	...	0 9 6	14 0 0
Blacksmith	515 7 0	1,007 13 9	...	1,523 4 9	581 5 6	1,430 12 0	...	2,012 1 6	242 8 0	29 3 0	2,283 12 6	232 8 0	920 8 0	127 3 9
Book-binding	120 15 0	4,123 8 0	...	4,244 7 0	93 2 9	3,466 15 7	...	3,560 2 4	4 0 0	4 8 0	3,568 10 4	4 0 0	0 6 0	620 10 6
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	1,940 15 5	...	1,940 15 5	...	...	1,940 15 5	...	...	...
Carpentry	2,338 9 9	1,200 2 0	...	3,538 12 2	2,657 12 3	1,198 4 0	...	3,856 0 3	1,439 8 0	821 11 0	6,117 3 3	1,728 12 0	151 10 0	80 4 6
Cane-work	623 7 6	...	...	623 7 6	692 11 9	12 8 0	...	705 3 0	330 8 0	10 0 0	1,045 11 0	453 0 0	7 3 0	1 8 0
Tinsmith	2,616 1 6	220 9 1	...	2,736 10 7	2,636 5 6	225 6 9	...	2,861 11 0	3,264 0 0	273 3 6	6,398 14 6	3,894 2 0	192 7 6	...
Total ...	6,300 9 9	6,870 7 3	...	13,171 1 0	6,887 2 3	8,512 8 0	...	15,399 10 3	5,280 8 0	1,138 12 6	21,818 14 9	6,312 6 0	1,272 12 0	843 10 9

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Articles or materials received from other jails and departments during 1889.	Raw material purchased in 1889.	Implements remained at the end of 1888, *less* 10 *per cent. wear and tear*, Rs. 1,903-0-3.	Raw material remained at the end of 1888.	Total of columns 7 to 13.	Implements in stock on 31st December 1889.	Raw material in stock on 31st December 1889.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Difference between columns 14 and 17.	Net profit.	Cost of extra establishment.	Contingencies.	Net profit, deducting cost of extra establishment and contingencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden	...	78 6 0	278 8 10	...	371 8 4	292 8 10	...	292 8 10	78 15 6	384 12 3	166 8 0	...	218 12 3
Blacksmith	0 8 9	1,187 11 3	2,415 2 6	1,034 15 9	5,921 10 6	2,545 6 3	1,231 8 9	3,776 15 0	2,144 11 0	139 1 6	...	...	139 1 6
Book-binding	120 14 0	191 6 3	2,453 11 0	12 1 4	3,343 1 1	3,174 5 6	10 0 0	3,184 5 6	188 11 7	3,409 14 9	235 10 4	100 0 0	3,074 4 5
Printing	12 12 11	295 9 6	...	...	308 6 5	...	...	...	308 6 5	1,632 9 0	360 0 0	186 8 6	1,086 0 6
Carpentry	8 12 9	2,225 9 3	3,817 9 0	1,855 14 3	9,868 7 9	3,879 13 6	1,121 3 2	5,019 0 8	4,849 7 1	1,267 12 2	...	...	1,267 12 2
Cane-work	...	154 1 0	0 2 9	68 14 6	684 12 9	1 10 9	21 6 0	23 0 9	661 12 0	383 15 0	...	...	383 15 0
Tinsmith	...	752 14 6	62 7 9	1,040 10 6	5,942 10 3	62 7 9	625 5 10	687 13 7	5,254 12 8	1,144 1 10	...	...	1,144 1 10
Total ...	143 0 5	4,825 9 9	9,030 9 10	4,012 7 10	26,440 8 7	9,974 4 7	3,009 7 9	12,983 12 4	13,456 12 3	8,362 2 6	761 10 4	286 8 6	7,313 15 8

C. J. Courtenay,

Superintendent.

W. M. D'C.—Reg. No. 77J—306 —17-4-90.

No. 3282, dated Calcutta, the 7th April 1890.

From—A. S LETHBRIDGE, ESQ., M.D., Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the annual report of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for 1889.

There remained on the last day of 1888, 223 boys. During the year 97 were received, 51 were released on expiry of sentence, and on attaining the age of 18, two died, leaving, on the 31st December 1889, 267 boys. The daily average number for the year was 244·06, compared with 229·50 in 1888.

The conduct of the boys was on the whole very good, and discipline well maintained. Out of a total number of 320 boys who passed through the school during the year, no less than 183 had no offences or punishments recorded against them.

The daily routine adopted in the school has been fixed after mature consideration and has worked thoroughly well.

The boys made good progress in education, and the night school was well attended.

There was more sickness, but less mortality during the year, as compared with the previous year, 2 deaths against 5 in 1888. One of the boys who died was received in very bad health from Julpigoree, and was only ten weeks in the school.

As regards expenditure, there has been a small decrease in the cost per boy for diet, establishment charges, public works and hospital charges, and an increase under the head of clothing and contingencies. In regard to the former, the increased cost was due to the issue of warm coats and blankets. The increase under the head contingencies is due to the provision of new fireplaces in the kitchen, and the supply of tables for the tannery and furniture for the office and school.

Manufactures show a net profit of Rs. 3,301 as compared with Rs. 3,757 in 1888 and Rs. 1,698 in 1887. Although the result is not as good as that shown for the previous year, I am satisfied that the school is in a much better position in regard to its manufactures than it was before. The new industries of shoemaking, leather-tanning, and carpet-weaving have been started on a satisfactory footing. Dr. Moorhead deserves credit for his forethought in planting trees which will yield the tanning materials necessary for carrying on the tannery with economy.

The conduct of the boys who have been released from the school must, on the whole, be considered satisfactory.

There were 10 committee meetings and 41 inspections of official and non-official visitors.

I entirely endorse the remarks made by Dr. Moorhead and the visitors of the school in regard to the good work done by Mr. Hill, the Deputy Superintendent. Dr. Moorhead himself deserves credit for his careful and efficient management of the school.

REPORT ON THE HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1889, BY SURGEON-MAJOR J. MOORHEAD, M.A., M.D., SUPERINTENDENT AND MEDICAL OFFICER (THROUGHOUT THE YEAR).

THE school has been in existence seven years and three months, during which 507 boys in all have been received; of these 210 were released on expiry of sentence, 13 on attaining the age of 18 years, 4 by special orders of Government, 13 died, and 267 remained on the 31st December 1889.

The following statement gives a general summary of the year under review:—

STATEMENT No. 1.

	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Sonthals.	Oriahs.	Christians.	Total
Remained on 31st December 1888	177	37	1	6	2	223
Received during the year	71	20	1	4	1	97
Total ...	248	57	2	10	3	320
Released on expiry of sentence	38	6	...	1	...	45
,, on attaining 18 years	5	1	...	...	...	6
Died	2	...	...	...	...	2
Remaining on 31st December 1889	203	50	2	9	3	267
Daily average population	...	...	...	...	...	244·06

Discipline and conduct.—Discipline was properly maintained, and the conduct of the boys generally very good. Of the 320 boys with whom we had to deal during the year, 183 were neither reported nor punished. There were no offences of a serious nature.

The following statement shows the number of boys who were once or oftener punished, as compared with 1888:—

STATEMENT No. 2.

Once.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times.		Six times.		Seven times.	
1888	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
79	66	39	37	21	17	14	12	9	2	5	2	2	1

The conduct of the monitors was not so good as in the previous year. There were 8 reductions against 2 in 1888. It should, however, be borne in mind that there were 15 monitors in the school against 9 in 1888, 6 extra monitors having been appointed to assist the teaching staff.

The following statement shows the offences committed and the punishments awarded during the year as compared with the previous one:—

STATEMENT No. 3.

Idling.		Noisy and disobedient.		Destroying Government property.		Stealing.		In possession of tobacco.		Fighting and offences against discipline.		Total.	
1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
76	29	18	1	83	53	87	89	11	15	92	91	367	268

Hand-caning.		Whipping.		Fines and forfeitures of marks.		Gunny clothing.		Solitary confinement.		Handcuffs.		Locking up during play hours.		Total.	
1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889
82	89	10	17	203	110	25	18	15	1	18	23	20	13	367	268

Daily routine (as in previous year).—Boys rise at 4-30 A.M. in summer and 5-30 A.M. in winter. Up to 7 A.M. clean premises and cells, visit latrine, and take early morning meal; from 7 to 8 A.M. school; 8 to 10 A.M. work; 10 to 11 A.M. bathe, breakfast, and visit latrine; 11 to 2 P.M. work; 2 to 3 P.M. play; 3 to 5 P.M. work; 5 to 6 P.M. take evening meal and visit latrine; 6 to 7-30 P.M. voluntary school. The boys are locked up in the upper verandah in front of their cells at 6 P.M., and the school commences at once. This differs from the practice at Alipur, where the night-school is carried on in the cells, and the first half hour is lost in locking up. It is not practicable here, as at Alipur, to teach the boys in their cells, as a separate light would be required for each cell.

The average number of boys attending night-school was about 235 against 222 in 1888. All the boys who are not on sick or observation list attend school, preferring school in the verandahs to being locked up in their cells.

Education.—The boys have two and-a-half hours' schooling daily; they are instructed in Hindustani, Bengali and arithmetic (including mental), and 69 of the more advanced boys are taught English. The school was inspected by the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools, who were generally satisfied with the progress made by the boys. The masters were assisted by six monitors, four of whom received an allowance of annas four each per week, and two of annas two each. They worked satisfactorily.

Mark system.—The monthly average number of boys earning marks entitling them to rewards was 231 against 229 in 1888, and the average earning per week was Rs. 10-11-3 against Rs. 9-15-2 in 1888. The total earning during the year was Rs. 556-9-6 against Rs. 517-6 in 1888. The total amount in the Savings Bank was Rs. 717-0-9 against Rs 622-0-9 in 1888. The increase in the amount earned was due mainly to the additional earnings of monitors.

Health of the school.—There was more sickness, but less mortality than in the previous year. The total admissions to hospital were 217 against 133, and the daily average sick 6·68 against 6·67. There were, however, only 2 deaths against 5 in 1888.

The following statement contrasts the sickness and mortality under the principal diseases of the year under report and previous year:—

Diseases.	Admissions		Deaths.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889
Malarious fever	51	117	1	1
Dysentery	6	7	1	1
Dyspepsia	15	1	...	...
Diarrhœa	24	10	1	...
Anæmia	1	1	...	...
Enlargement of spleen	2	8	1	...
Pneumonia	2	...	1	...
Chicken-pox	...	18	...	...
Measles	...	26	...	...
All diseases	133	217	5	2

Remarks.—The issue of fine rice to a number of weakly boys (about 20 daily) may have contributed to the smaller number of admissions under the head of digestive complaints.

The boy who died from dysentery was received from Julpaiguri, and was in bad health on admission, having enlargement of spleen. He was only 10 weeks in the school.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure per head was Rs. 92-10-1 against Rs. 89-13-10 in 1888. The following statement contrasts the expenditure per boy under different heads:—

Establishment.		Building and repairs		Diet.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Hospital.	
1888	1889.	1888.	1889	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Rs A P	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P
8,696 5 5	9,131 0 7	2,228 12 0	2,079 9 0	6,832 5 6	7,252 6 6	547 3 5	1,000 9 9	2,041 5 9	2,941 0 3	239 11 6	207 13 9
37 15 2	37 6 7	9 11 8	8 8 3	29 13 8	29 11 5	2 6 2	4 1 0	8 14 7	12 0 9	1 0 7	0 13 7

Establishment.—Increase in amount drawn from treasury explained thus. The writer had three months' leave, and his substitute drew pay at the rate of Rs. 44 a month for that period, and also had one month's advance of pay going on leave on the writer's return. The tanner's pay (Rs. 30 a month) was drawn throughout the year instead of only three months as in 1888. The tinsmith drew pay at the rate of Rs. 8 instead of Rs. 6 throughout the year. Arrears of pay (over Rs. 3) were paid to a former native doctor.

The decrease in the average cost was due to the increase in the daily average population (244 against 229).

Buildings.—The expenditure under this head was incurred in the construction of 25 additional cells in providing the weaving godowns with iron-grated windows and in the fixing up of looms.

Diet.—The average price paid for coarse rice was Rs. 2-9-6 against Rs. 2-11-5 in the previous year. The average price paid for atta and dâl was somewhat higher than last year, Rs. 3-15-8 and Rs. 3-9-8, respectively, against Rs. 3-12-2 and Rs. 3-5. As in previous year, atta was received from the jail.

Clothing.—The increase was due to the fact that each boy was supplied with a warm coat and tat bedding. New blankets were also issued. The average expenditure for 1887, 1888, and 1889 was only Rs. 3-7-3. The greatest care is taken of the clothing, and the cost of making up has been reduced to a minimum, the tailoring being done in the school.

Contingencies.—During the year office and school furniture to the value of Rs 240 was supplied from the manufactory department; eight large tables (value Rs. 160) were supplied for the tannery; nine iron *chullas* were provided for the cook-room, and other additional expenses were also incurred.

Manufactures.—The following statement shows the result of the manufactures during the year:—

CREDITS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand at the end of 1889	.....		
Value of goods in stock at the end of 1889	9,666	7	0
Value of raw materials in stock at the end of 1889	11,882	7	8
Outstanding bills due to the school at the end of 1889	1,129	14	0
Plant and machinery at the end of 1889	2,960	4	1
Amount paid into treasury by cash	5,277	11	8
Value of goods supplied from the Manufactory to the General Department	2,790	0	0
Value of goods supplied to other departments	2,155	6	0
Total ...	36,862	2	5

DEBITS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand on 31st December 1888	.....		
Value of manufactured articles at the end of 1888	7,263	12	0
Value of raw materials at the end of 1888	12,343	0	2
Outstanding bills due to the school at the of 1888	787	2	0
Plant and machinery at the end of 1888	2,296	6	11
Amount drawn from treasury, including the value of articles received from other jails	9,870	5	8
Total ...	32,560	10	9
Profits ...	3,301	7	8

Remarks.—At the close of each year 10 per cent. has been deducted from the value of plant and machinery as an allowance for wear and tear. No such deduction, I am informed, has been made in the similar statement submitted annually by the Alipur School, and the profits there have therefore been considerably overstated yearly. It would be well to affiliate the two schools in the system of presenting accounts in future.

Carpentry.—The number of boys employed on this trade was 68 against 125 in 1888, and the earnings Rs. 1,568 against Rs. 2,274 in 1888, giving an average earning per boy of Rs. 23 against Rs. 18. We were able to dispose off a good many articles locally to the Railway Survey Parties, and we received valuable assistance from the Jail Depôt in the disposal of articles in Calcutta.

Blacksmiths.—The blacksmiths' work is carried on chiefly in connection with the other trades, making and mending tools, fittings for chairs, &c. Some heavy work was carried out in the building of corrugated iron cells and supplying iron ventilators for the weaving rooms. There were nine boys employed on this trade, which has been credited with Rs. 377 as profits.

Shoe-making.—There were 56 boys employed on this trade against 50 in previous year, and the profits were Rs. 734 against Rs. 366. The making of jail warders' boots has been to a great extent discontinued, and the making of head-constables' boots substituted. The leather for the latter was for some months obtained from Cawnpore, but for some time leather manufactured in our own tannery has been employed. Our leather we consider superior to that obtained from Cawnpore, and boots made from it have been always considered satisfactory by the Police, which was not always the case when Cawnpore leather was used.

We have been obliged to procure our tanning materials from Gya and Hooghly, which has greatly handicapped the tanning industry. We have taken steps, however, to obviate this in a few years. We have procured 10lbs. of seeds of the silver wattle (acacia dealbata) from the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Bangalore, and have already a number of small plants from 1lb. of seeds sown, which we hope to transplant in the rains, when we also mean to sow the remainder of the seed, the rains being the usual time for sowing as well as transplanting. We are told that at the end of the fourth year after transplanting the plants or trees should each yield about one maund of bark containing from 40 to 50 per cent. of tannin.

We have also planted over 700 divi-divi (cæsalpinia coriaria) trees which in time will also produce tanning materials.

At present we have about 500 hides in the vats. The price of hides has fortunately for us fallen very much during the past two or three months, each hide purchased during that time being on an average about 25 per cent. cheaper than those purchased six months ago.

Tinwork.—There were eight boys employed on this trade, and the profits were Rs 338. This is the most profitable trade in the school, but it is not desirable to increase the number of boys for the present, as there is not a ready sale for tinware.

Weaving.—The number of boys on this industry was gradually increased from 25 at the beginning to 63 at the close of the year, the number of looms at the same time being increased from 3 to 10. Several of the boys have become fairly efficient, and the profits though small (only Rs. 195), we consider not unsatisfactory, seeing we had to purchase dyed yarn from Bhagulpore Jail at high rates, and that this industry has so recently been started. We have been collecting wool with the view to preparing our own yarn, and it is hoped, with the assistance of a good dyer, we shall be able to make this trade a profitable one. We have sent nearly all the rugs manufactured to the Jail Depôt, and I am glad to say they have commanded a ready sale.

Garden.—Thirty-nine small boys were employed in the garden, and an ample supply of vegetables was produced for the use of the school.

Vegetables were also sold to the amount of Rs. 87.

Conduct of released boys.—The following information obtained through the Magistrates of the several districts is submitted under this head, contrasting the year under report with the previous one :—

	1888.	1889.
Well conducted	59	75
Not traceable	7	17
In jail	3	5
Viewed with suspicion	1	3
Pursuing trades learnt	14	11
Died		4

Warder establishment.—This consisting of three head and ten ordinary warders has become insufficient since the opening of the tannery and the introduction of weaving. We consider an increase of five warders on Rs. 7 a month indispensable. I submitted a proposition statement in August for such an increase, but the Inspector-General did not see his way to make any recommendation to Government until his visit, which he proposed to make this cold season. He authorised me, however, in the meantime to appoint the best-behaved monitors to take the place of warders sick and on leave. The conduct of the warders generally was good.

Inspections.—There were 10 meetings of the School Committee and 41 inspections, official and non-official, during the year.

The Inspector-General of Jails paid one visit, the Commissioner of the Division one, and the Judicial Commissioner four.

The Deputy Commissioner paid 16 visits (exclusive of attendance at Committee), and the senior Deputy Magistrate 11. Non-official eight.

Officers of the Department.

Deputy Superintendent.—Mr. J. Hill fully sustained the high character for zeal and efficiency earned by him in previous years.

Writer.—Baboo Gungesh Chundra Sinha, as in the previous year, discharged his duties to my complete satisfaction. He is about to leave us to take up the appointment of Assistant Jailor in charge of the Beerbhoom Intermediate Jail, and I have no doubt he will there, as well as here, prove himself to be a trustworthy and efficient officer.

The officers generally worked well.

Hazaribagh, J. Moorhead, M.A., M.D.,
The 22nd February 1890. *Superintendent*

I fully endorse the remarks of the Superintendent, Dr. Moorhead, regarding the Deputy Superintendent Mr. J Hill. I consider Mr. Hill as a very efficient officer. He takes very great interest in his duties, and discharged them with care and attention during the year under report.

Camp Kuju, C. H. Garbett, *Lieut.-Col.*,
The 26th February 1890. *Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.*

I consider Mr. Hill a most painstaking officer, and fully deserving of the remarks made by Dr. Moorhead and Colonel Garbett.

The 6th March 1890. W. Campbell.

I have nothing more to add.

The 9th March 1890. Jadu Nath Mookerjee.

It is satisfactory to find that a large number of released boys have been conducting themselves well. The school is doing a great deal of good.

The 12th March 1890. Hari Charan Mitra.

E. D'S.—Reg. No. 78J—306—17-4-90.

RESOLUTION.

JAILS.

Darjeeling, the 5th June 1890.

READ—

(1) Letter No. 3281, dated the 7th April 1890, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Report of the Administration of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1889.

(2) Letter No. 3282, dated the 7th April 1890, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Report of the Administration of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for the year 1889.

Read also—

The Reports for the year 1888, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Alipore School opened in 1889 with 106, and closed with 108, boys. Twenty-eight were admitted during the year, while 22 were released, 2 died and 2 escaped. One of the boys who escaped has since surrendered himself, and the warder who was responsible for the incident has been departmentally punished. There were no serious offences, and discipline was maintained with a smaller number of punishments than in 1888. Punishment by cutting marks has been in a great measure superseded by direct fines of the money earned by the boys, a move in the right direction. There was a decrease in the number of cases in which penal diet was resorted to as a punishment. The year under review was exceptionally healthy. Admissions to hospital fell from 2·43 in 1888 to 1·70 in 1889.

2. No change has been made in the way in which the day is divided between school and work. The boys work for seven hours, and have in addition one hour of compulsory school. They can also attend the night school from 6 to 8 P.M. It is satisfactory to observe that the average number of boys present at the night school increased from 98 in 1888 to 100 in 1889. Here, as at Hazaribagh, English is taught to the more advanced boys. The mark system continued to work well. The number of boys entitled to marks increased, and the average weekly earnings rose from Rs. 2-4-3 in 1888 to Rs. 2-10. The total amount earned during the year was Rs. 229-14-9, including payments for extra work, of which Rs. 175-0-9 were deposited in the Government Savings Bank.

3. Of 74 released boys, concerning whom reports were received, it appears that 7, or 9·45 per cent., were in jail, 5 were reported as not bearing a good character, and 1 died; the remaining 61 boys, of whom only 2 follow the trades they learned at school, are believed to be leading honest lives.

4. The cost of maintenance increased from Rs. 125-9-6 in 1888 to Rs. 137-9-5 for each boy, and the cost of diet rose from Rs. 3,277-14-3 in 1888 to Rs. 3,653-10-9 owing to the higher rates paid for articles of rations. The same cause has operated to increase the expenditure on diet in the Alipore Jail and the Dullunda Lunatic Asylum.

5. The manufactory account shows a profit to the school of Rs. 7,313-15-8 against Rs. 7,023 in 1888. No allowance is made in the account for value of the labour of the boys employed, or for wear and tear of block: it merely shows the balance of actual receipts over actual expenditure. Book-binding, carpentry, and tinsmith's work showed net profits of Rs. 3,074-4-5, Rs. 1,267-12-2, and Rs. 1,144-1-10, respectively. The profits on cane-work increased from Rs. 335-12-5 in 1888 to Rs. 383-15. Printing has been introduced with excellent effect, and yielded a profit of Rs. 1,086-0-6 during the year under review. The Superintendent strongly advocates the extension of this branch of manufactures, and in view of the ready employment which is found by proficients in this trade, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see a large number of the boys in the Reformatory instructed in it.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the death of Mr. Kirschner, the late Superintendent, the value of whose services has frequently been recognized by Government. His acknowledgments are due to the Board of Management of the School.

7. The number of boys confined in the Hazaribagh School rose from 223 at the close of 1888 to 267 at the close of 1889. The daily average population was 244·06 against 229·50 in 1888. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the health of the school shows no general improvement, although there were only 2 deaths as against 5 in 1888. There were no fewer than 217 admissions to hospital as against 133 in 1888 and 91 in 1887, and the daily average of sick rose from 6·67 to 6·68. No explanation has been offered of this rise in the number of admissions. It may be that an analysis of the medical statistics would disclose a reason for this apparent unhealthiness; and His Honour would be glad to have a further report on the subject from the Inspector-General of Jails.

8. Discipline was well maintained during the year, no serious offences were committed, and there were only 268 punishments against 367 in 1888. It is noticeable, however, that while there was a decrease in the number of offences under all other heads, there was a slight increase in the number of punishments for stealing, 89 in 1889 to 87 in 1888. "Whippings" have increased from 10 to 17, and "hand canings" from 82 to 89. In the latter instance, the increase has been almost proportional to the increase in population. The punishments by "fines and forfeiture of marks" show a decrease from 203 to 110.

9. The daily routine is the same as at Alipore, except that the hours of the night school differ slightly; the night school at Hazaribagh being held from 6 to 7-30 P.M. It is very satisfactory that out of 244·06, the daily average number, 235 boys on an average attended the night school. The mark system worked well. The average earning per week was Rs. 10-11-3 against Rs. 9-15-2 in 1888. The total earnings were Rs. 556-9-6 against Rs. 570-6 in the previous year.

10. Reports were received regarding 115 boys; 75 reports were favourable; in 17 cases it was not known what had become of the boys; 5 had been re-convicted and sent to jail, and 3 were looked upon with suspicion by the police. Eleven boys continued to work at the trades they learned in school, and 4 died.

11. The expenditure rose from Rs. 89-13-10 per head in 1888 to Rs. 92-10-1 in 1889. The increase was mainly due to the issue of warm coats and blankets to the boys and to the supply of furniture for the school.

12. The manufacturing account shows a profit of Rs. 3,301-7-8 against Rs. 3,757-2-11 in 1888, but the school is said to be in a better position in regard to its manufactures, and the new industries of shoe-making, leather-tanning and carpet-weaving have been started on a satisfactory basis. Besides these trades, carpentry and iron and tin work are taught.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that the school is regularly visited by the official visitors, who have again very favourably reported on Mr. Hill, the Deputy Superintendent. Dr. Moorhead deserves credit for his careful and efficient management of the school.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore for information and communication to the Members of the Board.

Ordered also that a copy of the Reports and a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. C. STEVENS,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. $\frac{R}{51}$ 3.

Copy forwarded to the President of the Board of Mangement of the Reformatory School at Alipore for information and communication to the Members of the Board.

No. $\frac{R}{51}$ 4.

Copy of the Reports, together with a copy of the Resolution, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. C. LYON,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 5th June 1890.

H. P.—Reg. No. 1813C—360—12-6-90.